

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

VOLUME XX, NUMBER 26

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH 19, 1951

It's Contagious

By Walter E. Myer

THE other day I was listening to a radio program, one that featured a combination of music and humor. The comedian wasn't getting along very well until he gave a humorous turn to the revelations which have recently been made about the extent of crime and the failure of law enforcement. The radio audience thought the "joke" was funny.

Most of the people who laughed heartily at this brand of humor are not wholly indifferent to crime in their country and their communities. But their conviction is feeble. They are inactive and, sometimes, amused spectators in the gigantic conflict between law and lawlessness, honesty and dishonesty, honor and dishonor.

What we need, and what we aren't getting, is a rising tide of anger, which will sweep crime, dishonesty and indifference before it with tempestuous and invincible power.

Investigations prove that there is in America a vast underworld of crime, of gangsters, gamblers, murderers, thieves. These are not being prosecuted with sufficient vigor. Millions of people, not connected with this criminal world, are weak to the point of immorality. They have low standards of conduct. They do not hesitate to take advantage of others. Among these are officials who profit from deals which, though legal, indicate dangerous standards of political ethics.

It is a fact, of course, that criminals and those who have low standards of morality are in the minority. Most Americans are honest and are animated by high ideals of civic duty. These people suffer because crime and dishonor are so widespread.

When the lines are thus drawn, where will the students of the nation stand? Which way are they going now? Most students, like most other citizens, are honest and honorable, but too many are on the wrong side.

I refer to the cheaters, some of whom may be found in every school. They are getting into the habit of dishonesty. It is the exceptional student who cheats while he is in school and then, when he takes up a career, turns over to habits of fairness and honor. The student cheaters are lining up with the wrong crowd.

The Washington Post says, "Nothing is so contagious as dishonor." We see the other fellow getting away with shady practices, and if we are not strong and resolute we tend to accept his ideal as our own. Students who cheat in school set a bad example for their classmates, just as dishonest or unethical officials tend to drag down the community as a whole. Anyone who engages in dishonorable conduct of any variety helps to spread the vicious contagion of unprincipled, disreputable, and illegal practices.

Many young Americans are now risking their lives to uphold our nation's ideals in far-off lands. What are you doing today in that direction?



THE COMMUNITY is within his grasp

LITTLE IN NASHVILLE TENNESSEE

U. S. Crime Problem

Underworld's Vicious Influence on Nation's Youth, Politicians, and Other Groups of Population Is Shown

"WHY did they do it? Why did a number of the best college basketball players in the New York area take bribes to limit the scores of basketball games?"

These questions have been voiced again and again in the past month. They have been asked by the anguished families of the players, by their friends, by sorely troubled school authorities, and by the players themselves.

The words of District Attorney Frank Hogan of New York, who investigated the case, should give pause to any other athletes who might be tempted by gamblers. "I fervently wish," he said, "that any person who might be so tempted could have seen these stupid and dishonest young men as they admitted their guilt. Tears, remorse, self-reproach and scalding thoughts of the perpetual heartache and disgrace—all of this was too late."

There has been a good deal of disagreement on what steps the colleges should take to prevent a recurrence of bribery, but on one point there is no dispute. Everyone agrees that the whole affair is a striking example of the lengths to which criminals will go to carry out their illegal activities. It emphasizes once more the pressing need for vigorous action to curb criminal activity throughout the country.

U. S. leaders are keenly aware that organized crime exists on a large scale and has been expanding its activities in recent years. In fact, right now the government is bringing to an end a year's investigation into organized crime. Last week it opened hearings in New York City—arranged long before the basketball scandal was revealed—to find out to what extent criminal activities are taking place there and to see what can be done to curb them.

The group carrying out the investigation is the Senate Crime Investigating Committee, headed by Senator Estes Kefauver, Democrat, of Tennessee. Ever since last May the five-man group has been traveling from city to city, trying to track down some of the bad influences in the nation's life. Other members of the committee are Democratic Senators Hunt of Wyoming and O'Connor of Maryland, and Republican Senators Tobey of New Hampshire and Wiley of Wisconsin.

During the past year the Kefauver committee has held hearings in Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, Kansas City, and other cities. It has heard testimony from

German Problem Faces "Big Four"

Former Enemy, Now Divided, Wants to Unite Under One Government

REPRESENTATIVES of Russia, the United States, Great Britain, and France met in Paris this month to see if they could take any steps together to try to build a more peaceful world. Their job was to work for agreement on a list, an agenda, of the most serious disputes that exist between the western nations and Communist Russia.

The delegates in Paris were not authorized to try to settle any of the disputes that have kept the world in fear of international war. Efforts to solve problems were to be left to a conference later this spring, if the agenda could be agreed upon in Paris. At the later conference, it was planned, the foreign ministers of Russia, Britain, and France, and the American Secretary of State would take a hand at seeking a settlement of differences.

Whatever the final results of the Paris talks, we may be certain it will be a long time before the world can feel its troubles are nearing an end. The issues are many and serious, and will take a long time to be worked out under the best of circumstances.

Divided Germany alone presents a tremendous problem, one that has been a cause of bitter dispute with Russia since the conclusion of World War II.

The wartime allies—Russia, Britain, France, and the United States—agreed to share the occupation of Germany after her defeat. The victors established troops in four separate zones, with each country taking a zone.

The victors also set up an Allied Control Council, headed by the four commanding generals in Germany. The council was to make laws for all the country during the occupation. In addition, it was to work for the unification of the four zones and,

(Concluded on page 6)



KONRAD ADENAUER
West Germany's Chancellor



MAKE the punishment fit the crime

Crime Grows

(Concluded from page 1)

many law enforcement officials and from individuals believed to be closely associated with criminal activities. From the facts presented at these hearings, it is possible to draw some conclusions about the crime situation in the United States.

Most of the nation's large-scale criminal activity, the committee's findings indicate, is centered about gambling. Many of the country's racketeers are involved in the slot-machine business, large-scale betting on horse races and athletic events, or various gambling games. Betting on horse races is permitted at the tracks in a considerable number of states, and Nevada permits many other kinds of gambling. However, most of the gambling activity carried on by racketeers is in violation of the law.

It is impossible to say how much money passes through the gamblers' hands in a year, but estimates run as high as 20 billion dollars. The profits are huge, for those who carry on illegal activities of this nature have things so "rigged" that they are certain of a big income.

Large-Scale Operation

The Kefauver committee has proved beyond question that a number of large gangs control illegal gambling and other rackets. In most cases they work together in a kind of loose federation, dividing up the country into a number of areas. In each a specific gang has control.

One of the most serious facts brought out by the crime investigation is that government officials are often corrupted by the big, organized, criminal gangs. With their tremendous illegal income, the gangs frequently offer large bribes to local policemen and other officials.

For example, a member of the gang may desire to set up illegal slot machines. He says to a police officer, "You let me set up my slot machines in the district under your jurisdiction, and I'll see that you are paid a certain sum every month." Or, becoming more bold, the gang leaders might "buy off" someone high in the local government so that they could carry out their illegal activities throughout the city.

Most law enforcement officials are, of course, honest, but there have unquestionably been a good many instances when those who are charged with upholding the law have succumbed to the lure of "easy money." They have turned the other way and refused to interfere with certain illegal activities.

In some areas gangs have tried to assure themselves favorable treatment by political leaders. They have sometimes made large contributions in political campaigns, hoping in that way to insure "protection" for themselves if the party to which they contributed got into office. It has been shown in some cases that the gangs made contributions to both parties in an election, thus guaranteeing themselves favorable treatment—they hoped—no matter which side won.

Another disturbing finding of the Senate crime committee is that many criminal gangs take their illegal profits and buy legitimate businesses—hotels, stores, and so on. Because they have a big financial reserve to fall back on, they are often able to force honest competitors out of business. The U. S. government, it is believed, loses millions of dollars a year in taxes on income which is unreported by these large-scale gamblers.

Organized crime, it is apparent, moves in wherever "easy money" is promised. One of the most vicious aspects of the crime problem is the narcotics trade. In recent years, the use of narcotics, or "dope," has increased

alarmingly in some of our large cities, especially among teen-agers. In New York, for example, it was recently revealed that the number of young dope addicts brought before the courts and other official agencies has tripled in one year.

There seems to be good reason to believe that some of the criminal gangs are deliberately carrying out a long-range plan to convert as many young people as possible into dope "customers." Once a person has acquired the habit, it is almost impossible to break, and addicts will go to any means to acquire the money to purchase narcotics.

To ruthless criminals it makes no difference that the use of drugs is the inevitable road to suffering and death. They see only the chance to get rich quick. According to a federal official, morphine worth \$15 can be diluted so that it will bring \$3,000 when sold to addicts. Furthermore, gangsters know that youthful dope addicts will serve as their agents in committing various types of crime.

The Solution?

How can we best deal with these hardened criminals who prey on college athletes, who corrupt public officials, who cheat the government, who make dope addicts and criminals of young people?

As yet the Kefauver committee has not made its final recommendations, but a number of approaches to the problem are already evident. It appears likely that the federal government will be asked to play a bigger part than at present in the war against crime.

If the federal government is to step further into the field of law enforcement, new legislation will be required. Under the Constitution, criminal activities are generally dealt with by the individual states rather than the federal government. However, under several of its powers—especially the power to regulate interstate commerce—the national government has moved increasingly into the field of criminal law enforcement in the past 40 years. When criminal activities cross state lines—and it is believed that most of today's gangs operate in more than one state—U. S. law enforcement officials often move into action.

It has been proved in the past that criminals are much less likely to carry on their activities if they know that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other agents of the national government will be on their trail than if they have to cope only with state and local officials. G-men and other federal officials are, in many cases, better trained and better equipped to deal with powerful gangs than are local police forces, and criminals know it.

Another approach to crime suppression lies in the strengthening of local law enforcement agencies. This will require a drastic overhauling of the police force in some cities with a general lifting of standards and the hiring of better qualified men. If this approach is to succeed, it is likely that salaries will have to be raised in many communities. Policemen who are adequately paid are more likely to resist the temptation of bribery than are those who are having trouble earning enough to support their families.

Neither these measures nor others can become effective, though, unless the American people first of all realize the threat presented by organized crime. By putting pressure on their

elected representatives, citizens can help strengthen laws and law enforcement agencies.

How can students help to eliminate the criminal influences at work in the nation and aid in strengthening the forces of law and order?

1. They may gather evidence to be used in convincing young people that crime of any kind does not pay. Such evidence may be gathered in a study of court and prison records, or in the case histories of criminals. Visits to local criminal courts are especially revealing.

2. All possible evidence should be collected to warn young persons who may be tempted to experiment with drugs that such action could easily and quickly make them tragic victims of a habit that will wreck their lives and cause them untold suffering and unhappiness. Case histories of drug addicts, revealing their increasing agony and some of the terrible crimes they commit, should be publicized.

3. Students, concerned with combating crime, may also study and discuss how cheating, dishonest practices, and breaking rules in school and home life tend to form habits which lead to serious violations of the law.

4. Local law enforcement agencies should be studied. How do the salaries of police officers in your community compare with those of officers in similar-sized cities? How do the educational requirements of policemen in your community compare with those of other localities? Information about these and other questions concerning your law enforcement setup may be obtained by talking with newspapermen, leaders of civic organizations, and city officials.

5. How crowded are the courts in your community? Do cases have to be unduly delayed because of the press of business? Do the courts have any trouble in getting well-qualified citizens to serve on juries? Information on these matters may be secured from court officials as well as from the sources previously mentioned.

6. Does your community provide adequate recreational facilities and supervision for its young people? Time and again it has been shown that communities which keep youths well occupied in their periods of spare time have less crime than those which neglect recreational activities.

7. Do the laws that apply in your state provide sufficiently stiff punishment for peddlers of dope and for other dangerous criminals?

Such are some of the studies which may be undertaken by students. Those of you who devote time to the problem of crime prevention will help to build a safer and better future for yourselves and for the country as a whole.



ESTES KEFAUVER, Chairman
Senate Crime Investigating Committee

Magazines and Newspapers

"The Outlook for Rubber," by William J. Moyer, *Washington Sunday Star Magazine*.

Thanks to the combined efforts of government, industry, and science during the past 10 years, the nation appears fortified against a shortage of rubber, even though there should be a long war. The outlook is the exact opposite of the bleak picture that faced the country after Pearl Harbor.

In a decade we have learned to produce excellent synthetic rubber which now is used in larger quantity than natural rubber. The industry is now turning out about 900,000 tons of synthetic rubber a year. Made largely from petroleum, the raw synthetic is produced in 33 government-owned plants around the country and is allocated to manufacturers. Today a large percentage of the 30,000 different items made by the nation's rubber industry consists mostly or entirely of the synthetic product.

"Break the Inflation Stalemate," editorial in *Christian Science Monitor*.

Few fires would be put out if firemen stopped to argue who should make the first move in tackling a blaze. But isn't that about what America's anti-inflation firemen are doing today? Everybody is against inflation, but virtually every economic and political group is holding back, insisting that somebody else make the first move to halt it.

Defense production and controls won't be successful unless the President and Congress together act vigorously to take off the inflation pressures through high taxes, credit curbs, and the promotion of saving. These are steps needed to control inflation. Unless the government shows real determination, though, the public will continue to spend heavily and "bid up" prices.

"Sports Are Honest: A Defense," by Arthur Daley, *New York Times Magazine*.

The basketball scandal has been taking up a large amount of space in the newspapers in recent weeks. Yet if an observer looks back, he finds himself amazed to discover how comparatively few scandals have occurred in sports. Down through the years, sports have been essentially honest—a half dozen or so scandals out of millions of athletic contests.

There has never been a single scandal that has not resulted directly from racketeers attempting to engineer a betting coup. In this connection it is necessary for all sports authorities to exert eternal vigilance in warning youth what to watch for and also to watch for it themselves. Above all, they must insist that any bribe offer be instantly reported to the coach. It takes more manhood and courage to report a bribe offer than to remain silent.

For 100 years, the Travelers Aid Society has been giving information and assistance to persons away from home. The organization operates a network of 108 branches in all major cities and has 900 representatives in smaller places.



THERE ARE inequalities in the representation our people have in Congress

New Congressional Districts

Population Shifts

SEVEN states will probably send more members to the U. S. House of Representatives in 1953 than they send now. Nine states, meanwhile, are expected to lose some of their House members. The number of representatives that a state sends to Congress depends on the number of people it has. So, when state populations change in relation to one another, there must be some changes in Congress too.

The states which will gain additional representatives—unless Congress declares otherwise in the near future—are California, Florida, Maryland, Michigan, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. Those slated to lose representatives are Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee.

House seats are not all that is at stake. In a *Presidential election*, the final voting is done by states, and each of them casts as many votes as it has senators and representatives combined. All the states have the same number of senators—two apiece—so a state's influence in Presidential elections varies as the number of its representatives changes.

Normally, the reshuffling of U. S. representatives occurs every 10 years, just after the taking of the national census. It is now carried out by the President and Congress, according to a system that was set up by law in 1929. After each census, the President and his assistants submit to Congress a table that shows how the 435 representatives are to be divided among the states.

The lawmakers do not have to use this table; they can discard it and make their own apportionment if they choose. Unless Congress acts, however, the President's apportionment takes effect automatically.

A table based on the 1950 census was sent to Congress by President Truman on January 9, 1951. It lists the specific population gains and losses of the various states. Observers

generally assume that the President's plan for apportionment will be allowed to stand.

The change is meeting opposition from numerous congressmen whose states are scheduled to lose representatives. Some of these lawmakers suggest that the total number of representatives should be increased. If enough new seats in the House were created, the rapidly growing sections of the country could be given additional representatives, but no state would need to lose any of its congressional seats.

Opponents of this plan argue that the House would become too large and unwieldy if it were expanded beyond its present membership of 435. This figure has been the top limit on the House for about 40 years.

After a change in the apportionment of representatives becomes official, then a great many state legislatures will have a job on their hands. Most states are now divided into *congressional districts*, with one U. S. representative elected from each. When a state gains or loses representatives, it needs to be redivided into the proper number of districts. New York may soon have to reduce its 45 districts to 43. California, which now has 23 districts, hopes that it soon will be allowed 30.

President Truman believes that Congress should set up some rules for the state legislatures to follow when they are redistricting. At present, he points out, there are great inequalities in the populations of districts. For example, he says, in one state the smallest district has fewer than 175,000 people and the largest has more than 900,000. The large district outweighs the other by better than five to one, yet each area has one representative—one vote—in the House.

President Truman says that the average congressional district should now contain about 350,000 people. He hopes that Congress will ask the states to keep all their districts as close to this average as possible.

Your Vocabulary

For each sentence below, tell which answer best explains the meaning of the italicized word. Correct answers are on page 7, column 1.

1. It is an *integral* (in'tē-grall) part of the structure. (a) faulty (b) essential (c) sizable (d) unnecessary.
2. A *revered* (rē-vērd') person is (a) ridiculed (b) defeated in an election (c) highly respected (d) young.
3. The *topography* (tō-pōg'rah-fi) of a country is (a) its history (b) a list of its top officials (c) its economic condition (d) the shape of its land surface.
4. A *prudent* (prō'dēnt) person is (a) dull and uninteresting (b) pleasant and courteous (c) impatient (d) careful and wise.
5. His act calls for *reproach* (rē-prōch'). (a) rebuke (b) reward (c) explanation (d) attention.
6. Did they *perceive* (per-sév') the meaning of what happened? (a) tell or explain (b) see or understand (c) become alarmed about (d) ignore.
7. A *protracted* (prō-trākt'ēd) meeting is (a) short (b) formal (c) lengthy (d) postponed.

Subjugate means "conquer and dominate." It comes from the Latin words *sub*, for "under," and *jugum*, meaning "yoke." Captured prisoners of victorious Roman armies were often forced to signify surrender by crawling under a yoke of crossed spears.

SMILES

Storekeeper: "No, I wouldn't cash a check for my brother."
Angry customer: "Well, I suppose you know your own family."

Said the opera star: "I insured my voice for \$250,000."
Said her rival: "My dear, what did you do with the money?"

In one of his books, P. G. Wodehouse wrote this dedication: "To my daughter Leonora, without whose constant aid and encouragement this book would have been written in half the time."

An antique collector has left over 400 clocks in his will. Someone is going to have a busy time winding up the estate.

"Any of you men know anything about shorthand?" the sergeant asked.
Six men came forward at once.
"Fine," continued the sergeant. "They're shorthanded in the cookhouse, so you men get over there and start peeling potatoes."

A beetle can lift 500 times his own weight—but we haven't yet been told what breakfast food he eats.



LEPPER IN THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE

The Story of the Week

NOTICE

In accordance with its usual practice, *The American Observer* will not publish an issue on the Monday which coincides with the Easter holiday. Consequently no paper will be published this year on March 26th. The next issue will appear on April 2nd.

Turkey and Russia

In any showdown with Soviet Russia, what nation could we count on as our "staunchest ally"? That nation is Turkey, according to Columnist Drew Pearson, who is now touring Europe and the Middle East.

Pearson gives his reasons for the statement in a column written a short time ago from Istanbul, historic city on the Bosphorus. He points out that Turkey has fought 13 wars with Russia in the past 300 years, wars that lasted a total of 56 years. In fact, he writes, Turkey has spent one out of every six years in the last three centuries fighting Russia, and has never surrendered.

Moreover, reports the columnist, Turkey has the military power to back up her resistance against any possible Russian aggression. The Turkish army is tough, well-trained, and reasonably well-equipped. It could not stand off the huge Red Army alone, but it would give a good account of itself, Pearson says.

American officers have been sent to advise Turkish military leaders on ways to strengthen their army. In addition, the United States has sent large quantities of military equipment to the Middle Eastern country.

One significant feature of the military preparations now under way in Turkey is the construction of air fields fairly close to big Russian cities.

Pole Vaulter

Bob Richards, a 24-year-old minister, already has made a lasting name for himself in sports. By pole vault-



BOB RICHARDS is having a good year

ing 15 feet 1 inch in the Millrose Games in January, he became the second man to top 15 feet. Since then, Don Laz of Illinois has also achieved this feat.

Richards is not content with his good record. Now, he is determined to break the record of Cornelius Warmerdam, the only vaulter who has excelled him. That world record is 15



WHILE FIREMEN DISAGREE, and while various groups of the country engage in conflicts over their economic interests, the fire of inflation continues to spread

feet 8½ inches, and the seven and one-half inches which separate it from Bob's January mark add up to a considerable height in pole-vaulting terms.

Nevertheless, Bob not only hopes to equal the mark but even dreams of the possibility of going on up to 16 feet. The "vaulting vicar," as sports writers call him, admits that it may take him five or six years to break the world's record, but he believes that perseverance and hard work will enable him to do it.

At least one thing is against him. Warmerdam, who no longer competes, was taller and was able to grip the pole higher. It is generally agreed that the higher a vaulter grips the pole, the higher he can jump.

"So," declared Bob recently, "I will have to run faster, be better coordinated, and rely more on strength to better his mark."

Bob, a native of Champaign, Illinois, was an outstanding student in high school and at the University of Illinois. He was ordained in the Church of the Brethren at the age of 20. He is assistant professor of philosophy at La Verne College in California. His pole vaulting practice is not confined to the track season, but continues throughout the year.

Pan American Conference

Because of the war dangers which now exist, Western Hemisphere nations are looking to their mutual defense. On March 26 the foreign-policy chiefs of the United States and 20 other American republics will meet in Washington for a special conference. Ways to protect their countries from communism will be discussed.

The American nations are accustomed to holding such gatherings at times when the world situation is tense. Some meetings, for example, were held as a result of the threat presented by World War II. Conferences took place in Panama (1939), in Havana (1940), and in Rio de Janeiro (1942).

These are the major topics which will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting:

1. Steps that the 21 republics can

take to protect the hemisphere from aggression.

2. Measures they can adopt to protect themselves from internal subversive movements.

3. How raw materials and manufactured products of the various nations can best be used for hemisphere defense.

(Articles discussing the conference and the American republics at greater length will appear in the April 9 issue of *THE AMERICAN OBSERVER*.)

Newspaper Readers

Newspapers are more widely read in the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland), than in other countries of the world, according to a United Nations survey.

Despite a reduction in paper, the U.K. in 1949-50 easily led all other nations in the percentage of its population that reads newspapers. The United States ranked sixth among the countries of the world in this respect.

The UN survey reported that an average of 600 newspapers were sold daily for every 1,000 people in the United Kingdom last year; in Luxembourg, 445; Norway, 411; Sweden, 416; Switzerland, 355; and the United States, 354.

At the other end of the scale, India and Burma had a circulation of only 6 daily newspapers per thousand people; Thailand 4; Pakistan 2, and Afghanistan 1.

According to official figures released by the Soviet Union, there is a daily circulation of 157 newspapers in that country for every 1,000 persons.

Communist Quitters

"Moscow is losing the battle to take over western Europe by boring from within."

This was the recent comment of Homer Byington, high official of the State Department. In a statement that came as good news for the democracies, Byington reported that Communist strength had fallen off in every western European country since World War II. In western Europe as a whole, the Communist Party has

lost one third of its membership, he said.

The State Department official reported that in 1948 there were about 3,973,000 Communists in the western part of the Continent. This number dropped to approximately 2,678,000 in 1950. Every country showed sharp losses in numbers of Communists, ranging from 700,000 in Italy to 2,500 in tiny Luxembourg.

(It is significant that, at the peak of the Communist Party's strength in western Europe, it had fewer than 4 million members out of a total population of approximately 240 million. When a party uses force, threats, and other such tactics to seize power, however, the size of its membership may be deceiving. For example, the Communist Party in Russia had only 25,000 members out of a total population of 143 million when it took control of the government in 1918.)

Another country in which large-scale rebellion against Moscow rule has been revealed recently is Czechoslovakia. The Czech leader, President Gottwald, says he has uncovered a five-year-old plot to line up that country with western democracies. One of the alleged plotters, former Foreign Minister Vladimir Clementis, has been arrested as a spy. Some 169,000 people in Czechoslovakia have been expelled from the Communist Party during recent months.

San Joaquin and Kings

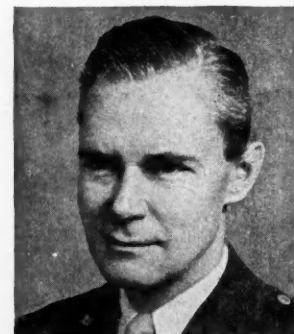
An error appeared in the large map of the United States published in this paper on March 5. Only a part of the line that was labeled "San Joaquin River" actually follows the course of that river. The rest of this line follows what is really Kings River.

Pine Flat Dam, which our map locates on the upper reaches of the San Joaquin, is actually on the Kings. The dam that has been constructed on the upper portion of the San Joaquin River is named Friant. *THE AMERICAN OBSERVER* regrets the error.

Korean Air Strategy

In World War II this country used heavy bombers to destroy strategic targets, such as factories, ammunition dumps, and railway marshalling yards. Planes struck at the enemy's resources behind his lines.

In Korea, however, the picture is very different from that of Europe in the last conflict. Today, strictly strategic targets have largely disappeared.



GENERAL Hoyt Vandenberg, U. S. Air Force Chief of Staff



HOW WOULD YOU react in an emergency if you were driving a car? Safety experts in New York City have worked out effective methods to test a driver's alertness in traffic. A movie projector throws filmed "situations" on a screen before the driver. The man on the left records the driver's responses.

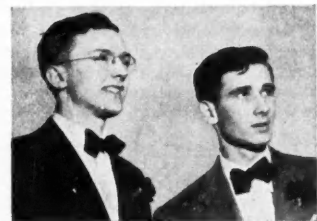
The Communist forces no longer have important industrial centers in North Korea. They were mostly wiped out in the first few months of fighting.

Therefore, the Air Force's bombers now concentrate chiefly on seemingly minor targets like bridges, and crossroads, and even troops on the move. Such attacks on manpower are usually done by tactical aircraft. Our fighter airplanes and light bombers are wreaking havoc on enemy troop concentrations and on troops in movement.

Tactical air warfare also played a prominent role in World War II, but it was not so important as it has been in Korea.

Science Winners

Every year, the Westinghouse Electric Corporation and the Science Clubs of America conduct a Science Talent



THEY WON this year's Science Talent Search. Robert Kolenkow is on the left, Frederick Ernst, Jr., on the right.

Search. They sponsor nation-wide contests among high school students to find the most promising scientific talent in this group. Two major scholarship awards, as well as many lesser prizes, are given.

Robert Kolenkow, 17, of Niagara Falls, New York, won the top prize, a \$2,800 scholarship, in the latest contest. His achievement was an electrical calculator which took him six months to build. It contains 66 hand-made relays. He will enter the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) next fall to prepare for a career as a college physics teacher.

Second prize went to Frederick Ernst, Jr., 17-year-old student of Ardsley, New York. He won a \$2,000 science scholarship by writing a report on "A Relativistic Explanation of Gravitational Acceleration of Fall-

ing Bodies Near the Earth." This report, for its complexity, is compared with the best scientific treatises.

Senator Investigated

A Senate committee is making headlines by investigating one of the Senate's own members. The group is working hard to find out just what happened in the November 7 election in which John Butler, a Republican, defeated Millard Tydings, veteran Democrat, for a Maryland seat. The committee wants to discover whether Butler won by illegal means, as has been charged.

At public hearings in Washington, Mr. Tydings has claimed that his opponent won by the use of "scandalous" and "unlawful" tactics. Supporters of Senator Butler contend that these charges are untrue and that Mr. Tydings is bitter merely because he was defeated.

Tydings was particularly angry about a "composite" picture circulated among Maryland voters. A campaign worker for Butler has admitted that he made two photos into one, making it appear that ex-Senator Tydings was in friendly conversation with former Communist leader Earl Browder.

Whether the charges against Senator Butler are true or false, the committee must decide. If it is found that his tactics were illegal, the election can be called null and void, and Butler could then be deprived of his seat by the Senate members.

Trouble Spot

Oil-rich Iran is one of the main trouble spots in the world today. Soviet Russia is carrying on an intensive campaign to win the country over to communism, and the western democracies are determined to keep her free.

Because of this struggle, the recent assassination of the premier, a friend of the democracies, came at a critical time. The premier, Ali Razmara, had been trying hard to curb Russian undercover activities and otherwise preserve Iran's independence. Now, with this statesman dead, "an internal explosion might upset... the balance between war and peace" at

any time, *The Washington Post* points out.

For years, Russia has been trying to gain control of Iran, which not only is the world's fourth greatest oil producer but is very strategically located. Lately the Soviet Union has gained a number of significant advantages, at the expense of the western powers.

In November, Russia was able to force through a trade pact with Iran. Trading is a traditional Russian means of infiltrating a country. Soviet influence also was able to persuade Iran to ban the broadcasts both of the Voice of America and the British Broadcasting System.

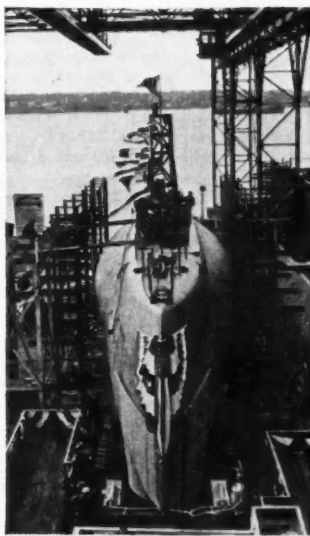
The whole world is watching to see what the new Iranian premier will do. Will he try to keep his country free? Which side will he take in the world struggle between democracy and communism?

World Peace Force

What steps has the United Nations taken since proposals were made last October to strengthen that body's power to keep peace? Several months ago, UN members agreed to act on Secretary of State Dean Acheson's suggestions that an international force, ready to crush outbreaks of aggression, should be set up. A special 14-nation group, the Collective Measures Committee, was organized to study the proposal.

A few weeks ago, this country's representative in the UN committee—Harding Brancroft—outlined these plans for a stronger world organization:

1. UN members should cooperate in setting up special military units and keep them ready for immediate action. The General Assembly, where only a majority vote is needed to act, would order the troops to fight any aggression.
2. All defense agreements between two or more countries should be under UN supervision, and ought to be made a part of a world-wide anti-aggression system.



FLAGS FLYING, this new submarine, known as the K-1, is ready for tests. It is equipped with the newest sonar and other electronic equipment to aid it in hunting enemy submarines. If the tests are successful, other vessels like the K-1 will be built.

News in Brief

The difficulties of conducting Great Britain's foreign policy are now on the shoulders of Herbert Morrison, who became that country's foreign minister 10 days ago. Long a staunch member of the Labor Party in Britain, Morrison is said to have a keen mind, a good sense of humor, and a streak of Cockney stubbornness. These three characteristics are expected to make him an astute bargainer when he meets representatives of other countries—especially Russia—at conference tables.

Morrison succeeded Ernest Bevin who resigned on his 70th birthday because of ill health.

★ ★ ★

As a result of a new agreement, India and Pakistan will begin normal trade relations. Pakistan will exchange her surplus farm products for India's excess industrial goods. Leaders of both nations hope the trade pact will lead to settlement of other disputes between the two countries, including that over Kashmir.

★ ★ ★

According to recent polls, one third of a sample group of voters did not know that Dean Acheson is our Secretary of State. Only 58 per cent of other citizens tested knew the meaning of the phrase "cold war," while only five per cent were familiar with this country's Point Four aid plan for backward lands.

Even though a great many Americans know little or nothing about various national and world problems, this lack of information does not keep them from expressing their opinions on these issues, according to the poll-takers.

★ ★ ★

If Congress provides the additional funds President Truman wants immediately for the Voice of America (97½ million dollars), this country's "truth campaign" against communism would be greatly strengthened, the Administration says. The money would hasten completion of a ring of powerful radio transmitters which would beam messages from the U. S. through the Iron Curtain.

★ ★ ★

The dispute over color television has reached the Supreme Court. On March 26 the high tribunal will hear arguments in the case. The controversy developed after the Federal Communications Commission approved the color video system of the Columbia Broadcasting System. This decision has been attacked by Radio Corporation of America, which proposes a different telecasting method, and by many other companies.

★ ★ ★

Last year's national census count shows these facts: (1) There are 1,000 females to every 981 males in the country; (2) the very young and the older groups jumped high in numerical increases. Out of a total population of over 150½ million, more than 16 million are under five years of age, and some 18 million are 60 and above.

★ ★ ★

The world has made tremendous industrial progress in the last 20 years, particularly in the production of steel, the United Nations reports. Fifty-two per cent more steel is being turned out now than in 1930. The United States makes 71 per cent more than it did then, Britain's output has increased more than 100 per cent, and even greater gains are shown by newer steel-making countries. These include the Union of South Africa, Mexico, Brazil, Yugoslavia, and Australia.



THESE WESTERN GERMANS were trained for police work. They may become soldiers if west Germany is taken into the Atlantic defense organization.

German Problem Examined

(Concluded from page 1)

after a time of peace, to let the Germans elect their own government for the whole country.

Four-power control of Germany didn't work. Russia wouldn't cooperate. She was unwilling to let the Germans decide, in free elections, the type of government they desired. The Soviet leaders were determined to make Germany a Communist state. We and our western allies wouldn't agree to that.

As a result of Russian efforts to communize Germany, the United States, Britain, and France went ahead alone to unite the three western zones they controlled and to develop democratic government in this region. Russia established communism in the eastern zone by putting German Communists in charge of the government.

Eastern Germany, under Russia, is the home of about 19 million Germans. They live in an area of approximately 41,700 square miles, which is a bit smaller than Tennessee. It represents about 30 per cent of the entire area of the two German lands. (Poland took a large area of prewar Germany, east of the Oder-Neisse rivers, which is not included in these figures.)

In eastern Germany, which is called "The German Democratic Republic," the Soviet leaders dismantled a large number of factories and transported the materials and equipment to their country. The Russians have also established government ownership of many plants left in their zone of Germany, and they regularly take away large quantities of manufactured goods and food.

The Russian seizure of goods has been under the name of "reparations," that is, payment of damages Nazi Germany inflicted upon the Soviet Union during the war. The result is that the economy of east Germany is weak, and living standards are low.

The eastern government is Communist and dictatorial. A few, weak opposition parties are permitted, but only one list of candidates, the one approved by Communists, is available at the polls. Russia directs a strong secret police to watch for rebellious Germans. Even so, many regularly flee from the eastern area to the west.

Western Germany, known as the "German Federal Republic," now has a population of close to 50 million. With an area of 94,587 square miles, it is about the size of Oregon.

Western Germany has big coal, steel, and manufacturing industries. With the help of about 3 billion dollars from the United States and Great Britain since the war, the western industries have rapidly revived. There is still some unemployment, and much war-damaged housing yet to be repaired or replaced. This section, though, has enough food, and conditions generally are improving.

Under a democratic constitution, the western republic has a president, a chancellor (who is really the chief executive), and a legislature. The people are thus self-governing. They direct their own trade and diplomatic relations with other countries, under supervision of American, British, and French commissioners. The former Nazi country has a long way to go before the permanency of democracy can be assured, yet it has made big strides forward.

Berlin, the former German capital, is divided in the same way as are eastern and western Germany. The city is entirely surrounded by Russian-controlled territory. Russia directs a Communist government in eastern Berlin, which has a population of about 1,600,000. Britain, France, and the United States support an elected, democratic government (headed by a mayor) in western Berlin which has a population of over 2 million.

A united Germany has now been proposed by the Russians. They say they want to turn over the whole country to a single German government. They recommend that a peace treaty be written for Germany. They declare they are ready to withdraw Russian troops from the area they occupy, and they want the United States and her allies to remove their forces.

The American view is that we are eager to settle the German question. We always have wanted to unify Germany. Russia has opposed steps that could bring about unification ever since World War II ended. We are deeply suspicious of the Russian proposal for unification now. We are not going to agree to any action that might let Germany fall into Communist hands.

The western nations' minimum conditions for turning over Germany to a single, unified government are these:

(1) Truly free elections must be held throughout the country so that all the Germans, those in the east, the

west, and Berlin, can choose the government they want.

(2) The elections must be supervised by an international committee to make certain that there is no interference with the voters, by Communists or anyone else.

(3) Russia must give adequate guarantees that she will respect German independence if it is established. We want to be certain that she won't send troops back and take over the country, if we agree to a withdrawal of all occupation forces, and that she won't help the German Communists to seize power by force.

Will Russia accept these conditions, or is she merely trying to put us on the spot by pretending to be for German unity and by trying to make it look as though we are against such a plan, which is very popular with most Germans? Perhaps the Soviet leaders think they can turn western Germans against us by this maneuver and keep them from cooperating in the North Atlantic military preparations.

The United States and her Atlantic allies have been discussing the use of German troops in their European defense setup. There is some risk in this idea, for there still are a good many Nazi-minded Germans who might try to use armed power for conquest, as in World War II.

Many American leaders believe, however, that the majority of Germans are well on the path to democracy and that they will stay on it. They are anti-Communist and, it is felt, should work along with other free nations to protect their independence.

Russia is bitterly opposed to any arming of western Germany. She has built an eastern army, largely of former Nazi soldiers who have been trained in Communist thinking. But, Russia says, she won't stand for a west German defense force. She has proposed "demilitarization" of all Germany.

There may be a second reason for the Russian talk of unifying Germany now. She may recognize that she cannot communize that country as she set out to do. She has had difficulties in managing eastern Germany. She

needs western Germany's coal and steel. Russian leaders may reason that it is wiser to try for unification now, in order to get economic benefits, and take a chance that an opportunity to communize Germany will come later.

The German view of the east-west dispute is mixed. Nearly all Germans want to see their country united again. The west Germans could get food more easily from the agricultural east; the Germans could get manufactured goods from the west. Life would be easier all around.

A good many Germans are against joining the western defense forces. Some are merely tired of war, and want to remain neutral. Some are afraid of the Russians, who have threatened death to Germans who work with the west.

Many other Germans, though, are convinced that they must cooperate militarily with the western nations in order to be at all safe from the possibility of Russian aggression and Communist control of their lives.

The danger is that Russian propaganda for uniting Germany may weaken the will of the western Germans. They don't want communism, but they want unity. Wanting unity, they may begin to listen to the Russians. The west is working to overcome such a danger by making clear the true aims of Russia, which is the domination of all Germany.

Other questions, besides that of Germany, remain to be settled with Russia. For one, there is Austria. Like Germany, it has been under occupation since the end of World War II. We want a peace treaty for that country; Russia has blocked it. (See article on page 7.)

There is the question of Communist aggression in Asia, which led to the war in Korea. There is the question of the millions of soldiers that Russia is keeping in arms within close striking distance of western Europe.

Britain, France, and the United States will seize every opportunity for genuine peaceful negotiation of these and other issues whenever Russia shows a sincere desire to reach honorable settlements.



GERMANY IS still divided. The British, French, and American zones in the west have been united, but the Russian sector is a separate unit.

Readers Say—

When I read Senator McMahon's "Plan for Peace" recently in THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, I wondered why there could be any argument against it. If a foolproof disarmament can be arranged, it will be the best move that has been made toward peace. Even if Russia vetoes this plan, it will make a lot of people realize what Russia is trying to do.

NORMA JORDAN,
Silverton, Oregon

★ ★ ★

Manpower is a serious problem today since we are building up our national defense and fighting a war. There is only one way to have a strong fighting force and this is by drafting the men we need. We face the problem of whom to draft.

I believe that every boy and girl should be allowed to finish his high school education. If a student enters college to take subjects which will be helpful to the war effort, I think he should be allowed to remain in school. I do not believe that any teacher should be called but that all men teachers should be required to take a military course. JANET GNUSCHKE, Pratt, Kansas

★ ★ ★

I think the Youth Traffic Council is a very good idea. The government officials who violate traffic laws will see that they are setting bad examples for teen-agers and will correct their faults.

If a council like this were set up in every city or town perhaps there would be fewer accidents and more lives saved. MARY ANN NOLTE, Richmond, Virginia

★ ★ ★

I am completely in favor of being able to vote at 18. I have just turned 18 myself and I know what it means to come home at night, and, with my heart in my mouth, look through the mail to see if I have to report to the draft board. I am trying to join the Navy but in the meantime may be drafted.

I say that if some of these people (who oppose the proposal for the 18-year-old voting age) say that we should fight for our country, why do they protest when we want to vote?

ROBERT PHILLIPS,
Spokane, Washington

★ ★ ★

I am in favor of drafting 18-year-olds rather than married men and fathers because 18-year-olds don't have as much responsibility. Most boys of 18 want to travel around before settling down and the Army offers them a good opportunity to do this.

If they want to go on to college later, they can be helped by a G.I. Bill of Rights after their discharge.

DOROTHY DILLON,
Williston, North Dakota

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (b) essential; 2. (c) highly respected; 3. (d) the shape of its land surface; 4. (d) careful and wise; 5. (a) rebuke; 6. (b) see or understand; 7. (c) lengthy.



WILL AUSTRIA regain its independence in the near future?

Austria's Outlook

Once Occupied by Germany, the Country Has Been Under Big Four Control Since World War II Came to an End

LAST month the four powers that have occupied Austria since the end of World War II finally came to an agreement on a question of money. It was decided that for 1951 and the two preceding years Austria should pay each of the four occupying powers—the United States, Russia, Great Britain, and France—about 45 million dollars.

The United States, however, is going to pass up its share of the payment. Austria is one of the nations we have been helping under the European Recovery Program. There is not much point, it is felt, in assisting Austria with one hand and exacting a large payment from her with the other. Our leaders consider it highly important to us and to the lands of western Europe that Austria achieve a sound economic standing as soon as possible.

Russia's willingness to agree with the other powers on occupation costs may indicate a change in Soviet policy. Since 1945, five different attempts have been made at writing a treaty with Austria, but on each occasion Russia disagreed with the three other occupying countries on one detail or another.

Now there seems to be some reason to think that the Soviet Union may cooperate in an Austrian treaty as a part of her current campaign to convince the people of the democracies that it is possible, after all, to "get along" with the Russians. The Soviet leaders say that they will again discuss an Austrian peace treaty if we will talk over the problem of Trieste with them.

(Trieste is a small port area, squeezed in between Italy and Yugoslavia, on the Adriatic Sea. Before World War II, it belonged to Italy but is now a "free territory" under UN supervision. Russia claims that it has been turned into a British naval base.)

One reason why Russia may have blocked a peace treaty with Austria for so long a time is that the richest oil fields in Europe are near Vienna in the Soviet zone of Austria. Though the output is small as compared to Arabia or Texas, the fields are important to Russia because that nation is desperately short of oil.

The 7 million people of Austria hope that the occupation troops will be withdrawn from Austrian soil, but they have plainly indicated which

side they favor in the global struggle between democracy and communism. Even in the Soviet zone of Austria, the Communists received but 5 per cent of the votes in last spring's elections.

The Austrians have seen many changes take place in their country in the past 35 years. At the end of World War I, Austria shrank in size from one of Europe's largest lands to an area about as big as the state of Maine.

Though the nation lost territory, it remained independent. Then in 1938 the Germans marched in and took over the Austrian government. The Austrians were forced to fight with the Nazis during World War II. When Germany was defeated, a new government under the control of the Big Four was set up for Austria. It rules the country today.

The most important political groups in Austria are the People's Party and the Socialist Party. The People's Party advocates conservative policies and is supported chiefly by Austria's farmers and industrialists. The Socialists favor a program similar to that of the British Labor Party and find their main support among trade union members.

About a third of the people of Austria earn a living by raising grain, goats, and cattle on small farms. Others work in factories which make steel, cloth, chemicals, and paper. A small number work in the famous vacation resorts which are scattered over the beautiful Austrian Alps.

Much of the nation is covered by mountains and forests. The Danube River, which flows through Austria, is used as a waterway on which to ship freight of all kinds.

Vienna, Austria's capital and largest city, is on the Danube. In the early years of the present century Vienna was a world center for music, literature, and learning. The people were noted for their gaiety and charm, and the city was often called the "Paris of the South." However, World Wars I and II brought suffering and poverty to Vienna, and it has not yet been able to regain the place it once held in international affairs.

Newsmakers

A LEADING American Navy man—Admiral William Fechteler—is expected to command the naval forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. If so, he will direct hundreds of vessels of the 12 western nations, which make up NATO.

The admiral's appointment has not been made final as we go to press. He was the unanimous choice of all the Atlantic nations, but Winston Churchill, wartime prime minister and leader of the British opposition party, has expressed criticism. England traditionally has been a mighty sea power and Churchill felt an Englishman should have the job. Despite Churchill's position, it is generally believed that Admiral Fechteler will be given the post, and some of the other important positions in this "international navy" will be filled by British officers.

Fechteler, who is 55, graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1916. A veteran of both World Wars, he distinguished himself during the second conflict in campaigns involving the Gilbert Islands, New Guinea, and the Philippines. At present he commands the United States Atlantic Fleet. If he takes over the North Atlantic post, he will have the same type of responsibility in commanding sea forces contributed by the North Atlantic nations that Eisenhower has in directing land armies.



DEPT. OF DEFENSE
Fechteler

THERE are three Charles E. Wilsons of national prominence.

Charles Edward Wilson is one of the most important men in our government. As chief of the whole mobilization program, his name is now a by-word in American homes. He is also widely known as the former president of the General Electric Company, a job he quit to take the vital government post.

Charles Erwin Wilson and Charles Eben Wilson both are leaders in well-known American business enterprises. The former is president of the General Motors Corporation, the latter vice-president of the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation.

The similarity of names has caused considerable confusion. When paths of the three have crossed, one Charles E. Wilson often has received telephone calls or mail intended for one of the others. Another point they have in common: All worked up the promotion ladders of their various companies by years of hard work. They did not inherit their high positions.



THREE CHARLES E. WILSONS. The one on the left (E. for Edward) directs the nation's mobilization efforts. He was formerly president of General Electric Company. The center Wilson (E. for Eben) is vice president of the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp. On the right (E. for Erwin) is the president of General Motors Corp., the leading car maker.

Careers for Tomorrow - - A Good Employer

NOT all of you will be employers, but many may find yourselves in supervisory or executive positions as your careers advance. You may have charge of a group of people—perhaps only two or possibly as many as 500. In any case, your success and that of the persons under you will depend upon your being able to keep your group working as a team.

How can you do this? What are the qualities that make a good employer or supervisor?

One of the first is the ability to get the job done. Most employees will cooperate, even with a grouchy supervisor, if they feel that he knows his field and is a competent administrator and planner. Employees soon lose respect for an employer who wastes their talents, who does not make the most of his firm's possibilities and opportunities, who refuses to keep up to date and adopt the most efficient methods and equipment available. When respect is gone, the spirit of teamwork disappears.

A good employer or supervisor must also be able to look at his employees as individuals. In addition to helping them make the best use of their abilities, he should be open-minded, tolerant, and understanding in dealing with them. He needs to listen to suggestions made by his employees. He must be patient, especially in seeing that new employees are shown their duties. He must also give them sufficient time to adapt themselves to tasks that bewilder newcomers though they seem simple enough to the supervisor.

The employer should expect the best

work possible from those under him, but he should understand that not all people are alike. Some work slowly. Others are fast. Some are good at detailed work. Others are not. These differences should first be taken into consideration in employing new people, but they should also be remembered after new employees have gone to work. It should be remembered, too, that even the best workers have their off days.

A good employer or supervisor is



WHAT makes a good employer?

impartial. Each of us has our favorites among the people we know, but when we are responsible for directing the work of a group we should forget favoritism. If, as supervisors, we give promotions and salary increases on the basis of our personal likes, instead of on the basis of merit, we are falling down on our jobs and we are inviting similar treatment from our superiors.

A good employer does not make un-

reasonable demands on his workers. Except in emergencies, which occur in all business concerns from time to time, the employer or executive should plan his own schedule so that his employees can finish their jobs by the end of the working day. It isn't right for him to make a practice, let us say, of postponing his dictation until 4:55 and then expecting his secretary to stay until 6:30 to get the letters out. If he owns or manages a garage, he shouldn't take more work during a specified period of time than can be handled without rushing his mechanics. It is good for workers to be kept busy, but excessive speed-up systems, in any line of work, always break down in the end.

As a final point, good employers or supervisors remember that their employees are interested in rewards for their efforts. Wages and salary are one of these rewards. No one will long give his best to a business unless he feels that he is being adequately paid.

But there are many other important rewards. An employee wants his work to be recognized. He wants to feel that his contribution to the business is essential and that it is appreciated. It's up to the employer or supervisor to see that his employees get these rewards—the tangible and the intangible.

"Your Opportunity in Management," obtained from the National Association of Manufacturers, 14 West 49 Street, New York 20, N. Y., discusses supervisory and executive positions.

—By CARRINGTON SHIELDS.

Study Guide

Crime

1. Describe the work of the Senate Crime Investigating Committee. Who is chairman of this group?

2. How does gambling fit into the crime picture?

3. Explain how crime often exerts a corrupting influence on government.

4. Give two reasons why some criminal gangs are apparently making a special effort to convert large numbers of young people into dope addicts.

5. Why is it likely that the federal government will be asked to increase the size of its role in the fight against crime?

6. What are some steps that can be taken to strengthen local law-enforcement agencies?

7. List several ways in which students can help in the war against criminal influences.

Discussion

1. Do you think the best hope for suppression of crime lies in an increase of federal law-enforcement activity, or do you feel that we should concentrate principally on the strengthening of state and local police agencies? Explain your position.

2. How well does your city or community, in comparison with other places of similar size, handle the crime problem? Give facts to support your views.

Germany

1. For what specific purpose did representatives of Britain, France, Russia, and the United States meet in Paris this month?

2. Why were the nations that won World War II unable to control all Germany as a single country?

3. Describe the two main sections into which Germany is now divided.

4. How is Berlin controlled?

5. What proposal has Russia recently made in regard to Germany? Why are the western nations suspicious of this proposal?

6. Under what conditions would Britain, France, and the United States now be willing to have a unified government for all Germany?

7. List some points of dispute, in addition to that of Germany, which remain to be settled by Russia and the western nations.

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not believe that Russia and the western nations will be able to reach an agreement on the unification of Germany? Why or why not?

2. Would you be willing to withdraw American, British, and French troops from western Germany if Russia withdrew hers from the eastern zone? Explain your position.

Miscellaneous

1. Why does Drew Pearson feel that Turkey would be a staunch ally of this country in any showdown with Soviet Russia?

2. What is to be discussed at the forthcoming Pan American conference?

3. What air strategy has been used for the most part in Korea?

4. Discuss the proposal for a world police force.

5. Why is the Maryland election of last November being investigated?

6. Why is Iran considered a serious trouble spot just now?

References

"Growing German Pacifism," *Current History*, February 1951. Discussion of political attitudes in Germany.

"West Berlin," *Life*, December 4, 1950. Picture story with text on life in the city.

"New York's Tin Shields Become An Iron Curtain," *Collier's*, March 3, 1951. Crime situation in New York City. One of a series on crime in major cities.

Historical Backgrounds - - The Telephone

IT is hard to realize that the telephone carried its first understandable sentence only 75 years ago this month, on the evening of March 10, 1876.

On that evening, Inventor Alexander Graham Bell was at work in a Boston boarding house on the instrument he had developed. His assistant, Thomas Watson, was 40 feet away in another room with a receiver to his ear. Accidentally, Bell upset the acid of a battery over his clothes. He called out for assistance: *Mr. Watson, come here; I want you.*

That was the first, clear, telephoned sentence. Mr. Watson at once burst into the inventor's studio, shouting: "Mr. Bell, I heard every word you said—distinctly."

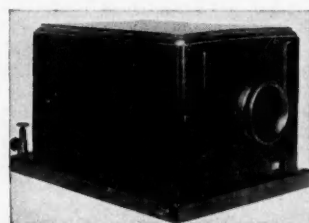
The telephone into which Bell spoke that evening was the only one of its kind in existence. Watson had only a receiver for listening. Manufacture of the instruments got under way quickly, though, for everyone was eager to enjoy the magic, convenient, new method of communicating with friends and business acquaintances.

The first city switchboard was opened at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1878, to serve 21 subscribers. In that year, too, a Boston manager decided that women were better operators than men; he started the practice, which is now general throughout the country, of using women at the switchboard.

By 1880, cities across the country were establishing telephone services.

By 1884, exchanges were being installed in small villages and the work of providing service to farms was begun. Long distance circuits were established between Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and over like distances between other cities before 1890. In 1892, lines were being extended from the eastern seaboard to Chicago, and, in 1897, to Omaha, Nebraska.

In the 24 years from 1876 to 1900, the number of telephones in the United States grew from the one that



USED IN 1877, this wooden box was the first commercial telephone

Inventor Bell had used to 1,335,900! By 1910, about 4,000,000 telephones were in service.

The "party line" serving several telephone subscribers was more generally used in the early 1900's than is the case now. To prevent abuses of the party line, a 1910 directory ordered: "Subscribers must not hold the line for longer than five minutes. Butting in, interrupting a conversa-

tion, whistling, or making other noises will be deemed cause for removal of telephone."

As instruments and carrying wires were steadily perfected, it became possible to telephone across the continent by 1915. In that year, too, an experimental call was made between the United States and France, over cables laid under the Atlantic Ocean.

Dial systems, eliminating calls through the switchboard, were developed about 1912, and were ready for use by 1914. World War I, however, delayed the start of dial installations until 1921.

Today, there are about 43,000,000 telephones in America, and the number is being increased at the rate of about 1,000,000 a year. Using the phone for calling a friend in town, in another state, or even in another country is as common as writing a letter was in the old days. Calls are made not only from homes and offices, but from automobiles, railroad cars, ships at sea, and airplanes. Land lines and wireless carry about 170,000,000 telephone conversations each day.

For his work in developing the instrument so vital to our daily life, Inventor Bell has been elected by a committee representing all the states to *The Hall of Fame for Great Americans* on the campus of New York University. Bell's name became eligible for enshrinement in the open-air hall only last year, under a rule that no one may be nominated to the Hall of Fame until at least 25 years after his death.